

# The Times-Dispatch

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1912.

## WRANGLING BOSSES.

The Big Bull Moose Boss and the  
Porky Pennsylvania Boss are busy  
warring their wits in public. They  
are sacrificing themselves and  
disgracing the country by exhibiting  
the way the interests pulled the  
strings to make Presidents and Sen-  
ators. Senator Penrose, of Penn-  
sylvania, makes a poor show defend-  
ing his reputation. His speech suggests  
only one query: When did he have a  
reputation? The whole up-meas-  
ure is to make outsiders believe that  
anything was possible. It involves  
a whole lot of letters in the Hearst maga-  
zine, telegrams to Penrose from John  
D. Archbold of the Standard Oil; pri-  
vate and unexplained agreements be-  
tween a United States Senator and  
Standard Oil; fat-frying of enormous  
sums from this corporation for Roose-  
velt's 1904 campaign; the dragging  
forth of a dead man from his grave  
for living men to hide behind; the  
accusation that one of the trusted  
Bull Moose lieutenants tried to buy  
his way into the Senate; and the  
charge that only one of the Roose-  
veltian editors in Philadelphia only  
escaped conviction for bribery through  
the intervention of the late Senator  
Quay.

We do not know how much of this  
is true. We doubt whether much of  
the charges and counter-charges will  
ever be proven. But two facts are  
clear. The influence of big corpora-  
tions has been subversive of the pub-  
lic good for private privilege. Never  
again should such illegitimate rela-  
tions between public servants and  
private interests be possible. What-  
ever legislation is necessary to pre-  
vent this type of corruption should be  
put into effect at once, and not  
avoided as it was on Wednesday by  
the departure of Senators from the  
floor to prevent a quorum for a vote  
on a campaign contribution measure.

Secondly, the position of Theodore  
Roosevelt upon the facts of his 1912  
campaign is as unconvincing as ever.  
His reply to Penrose is that any  
personally was "ignorant" that any  
such contributions had been made for  
his election. The man who knows a  
hundred for all the life of society has  
a helpful attack of what his one-time  
lieutenant Penrose calls "political  
amnesia." He has suffered from this  
disease whenever forgetting was bet-  
ter than remembering. In this con-  
nection, the opinion of ex-President  
Ellis, of Harvard, should interest the  
most rampant progressive. Once I  
thought him a sincere well-wisher of  
the public welfare, and an unselfish  
worker. Lately, however, it seems to  
be playing "tag." I do not like to think  
"tag." There has been too much  
betrayal and bluster.

Perhaps there may be relief in these  
delusions as to the life in running a  
bull. But the moral is fine and clean  
and bare. It comes in four words:  
Vote for Woodrow Wilson.

## BUSINESS TRAINING NEEDED.

We have already had occasion to re-  
fer to the importance of educating the  
young men of the South for useful citi-  
zenship. The need for schools of econ-  
omics and commerce is almost as  
great as for schools for political sci-  
ence. The commercial and industrial  
expansion of the South within recent  
years has been both rapid and unex-  
pected. Proper training in political sci-  
ence and action is essential to an  
adjustment of the commercial forces to  
our old institutions and traditions. Mer-  
cantile and industrial prosperity are  
also dependent upon preparing the  
young men of the South for business  
activities. In banking institutions as  
well as in the administration of busi-  
ness and factories there should be  
men of broad economic training and  
a proper appreciation of the forces  
which are at work in modern business  
and industrial life.

The conditions in the South which  
called for schools of commerce, poli-  
tics and administration were aggra-  
vated by the late William L. Wilson.  
When he became president of Washing-  
ton and Lee University. Through the  
generosity of his former political op-  
ponents, a department of economics  
and politics was established at that  
institution with an endowment of  
\$100,000. Several years later, after Dr.  
Alderman's accession to the presi-  
dency of the University of Virginia,  
a school similar to that at Washing-  
ton and Lee was established at Charlot-  
tesville. Neither of these schools, how-  
ever, although they have done and are  
doing good work, have been as active  
as they should have been, and the in-  
stitutions where they are located have  
failed to lay emphasis upon them and  
to develop properly their possibilities.  
Many of the young men of Virginia and  
the South who have sought training  
in banking, commerce, finance or poli-  
tical science have reluctantly been  
compelled to go to Northern or West-

tern institutions where better facili-  
ties have been offered.

The business men of Virginia and the  
South are awakening to this educa-  
tional omission on the part of our col-  
leges and universities. Their activi-  
ties are hampered by the impossibility  
of bringing into their employment  
young men who have received special  
training for business careers. The  
situation has also a broader signifi-  
cance and one in which the State as  
a whole is interested because it in-  
volves the proper development of our  
resources and direction of our com-  
mercial and industrial undertakings.  
There is urgent need of a special  
school of economics and politics which  
would offer to the young men of Vir-  
ginia and the South facilities and op-  
portunities which could not be sur-  
passed elsewhere. Richmond is the  
political, industrial and the com-  
mercial capital of the State. Its gov-  
ernmental departments and machinery,  
and its industrial and commercial in-  
stitutions afford an unsurpassed labo-  
ratory for the student in economics or  
politics. A school of politics and  
economics could be affiliated with the  
local institutions of higher education,  
an opportunity afforded for general  
study along with special training for  
business. The cost of equipping such  
a school would not be great. Within  
several years it would be more than  
self-supporting. Virginia and the  
South should have a school of this  
kind and we recommend its establish-  
ment to the serious consideration of  
our business men and legislators.

## MUNICIPAL PUBLICITY.

The cry of the Richmond voter  
should be for "facts." He should have  
a keen appetite for information about  
the candidates for the Administrative  
Board and what they propose to do to  
help build greater Richmond. He  
should be informed. We believe the  
people of Richmond are waking up to  
a sense of their responsibility in  
choosing for themselves servants who  
have the qualities for sane, construc-  
tive executives charged with expending  
an enormous sum of tax money.

That other cities realize this need  
for an informed electorate to choose  
city managers, could not be better  
proved than by the publication of the  
municipal newspaper in Los Angeles.  
This is an eight-page weekly, called  
the Municipal News. It has a motto  
that every Richmonder should grave on  
his memory. This slogan reads: "City  
Business is Your Business." This pub-  
lication gives, with impartial fullness  
and in a way that no private paper can  
even attempt, the news of the city of  
Los Angeles. It is much a necessity  
to a good citizen as the trade journal  
of his private business, or Dun's Weekly  
Review to a broker or banker. It  
deals very slightly in politics and is  
absolutely nonpartisan. Exactly the  
same space in parallel columns on one  
page is given to each of the five city  
parties, including two Socialist parties  
and a Good Government League. Its  
editorials point out the meaning of city  
measures and show how Los Angeles  
can be improved by municipal en-  
deavor. Its news deals with taxes,  
health, a new franchise measure, the  
prospects for natural gas, the schools  
and hospitals, the program for the  
symphony orchestra next season, and  
contains a full list of proposed ordi-  
nances and improvements.

Richmond is not ready for such a  
paper, perhaps. But the point to be  
made is how essential are facts in  
municipal affairs. Running a city is a  
co-operative business, nothing more.  
You contribute money to that business  
and you are given a vote to choose men  
to represent your interests. You cannot  
choose these men wisely unless you  
know. It is your share of city  
business to find out before September  
15 who will spend your money efficiently  
and economically.

## FRANCIS JOSEPH'S HUNGARIAN ECONOMY PLAN.

Should Francis Joseph, the aged  
Emperor King of Austria-Hungary,  
succeed in bringing about, as he is now  
endeavoring to do, a concert of the  
powers to intervene in the interest of  
and, for, if necessary, autonomy  
in Turkey's Christian provinces, it will  
be the greatest achievement of his  
life—one of the greatest achievements  
in the life of any modern monarch.  
It will crown the declining years of  
his long checked and eventful career,  
with a more glorious crown than the  
triple diadem of the Hapsburgs, St.  
Wenceslas and St. Stephen—the mir-  
rored symbols of sovereignty of Austria,  
Hungary and Bohemia, which, for  
nearly two generations have pressed  
so heavily upon his brow. It would  
be a crown radiating the light of  
peace, and the certainty of the restora-  
tion of Christian unity over all Europe,  
and humanity, civilization and Chris-  
tianism may well pray his success.

Events are moving rapidly in Turkey  
to a repetition of the Balkan history  
of the period 1875-1878, just preceding  
the Turkish war of 1877-1878, when  
rapine, slaughter, arson and atrocities,  
which "died all odds to change or to  
name" held high carnival through-  
out the Ottoman possessions in Eu-  
rope, when under the Hamiltonian re-  
gime, the infamous Rashid-Rizk  
sustained and encouraged in Istanbul,  
by regular Turkish officers, who were  
subsequently decorated in recognition  
of their aid, reeled in a cataclysm of  
lust, and thousands of Christian  
men, women and children, to torture,  
and the sword and set the torch to  
hundreds of villages to their utter con-  
sumption. The bank epidemic and  
the massacre in Salonika and Al-  
bania, on the borders of Bulgaria and  
Montenegro respectively, is a carefully  
concealed record of it not sur-  
prisingly enough, but a promise to  
the reproduction of the faithful drama of  
1875-1878, and that even in more san-

guinary horrible and appalling form,  
since the breaking down of the young  
Turk party and the counter-revolution  
has rendered the government incom-  
petent to protect the Christian objects  
of Moslem hate and fanaticism, it in-  
deed, it would.

Conditions and influences conspire,  
not only to give opportunity for the  
satisfaction of these passions, but to  
afford also the Bulgarian revolutionary  
organizations in Macedonia and Al-  
bania opportunity to belabor the Mos-  
lems to excesses. In the hope that the  
"sacrifice" thus prompted will  
arouse the powers to action. That  
these organizations, directed by a  
central outside committee are pressing  
this policy, cannot be questioned. But  
the fact that in their desperation they  
are, only imparts greater ominousness  
to the outlook; the ethical transgres-  
sion on the part of the Christian Bul-  
gars and Albanians weakens not one  
whit the appeal to the powers to  
interpose, lest the Turkish Christian  
provinces be deluged in blood and  
swept with a beam of flame.

The war of Russia upon Turkey fol-  
lowing the atrocities of 1875-1876 was  
undertaken, in a measure, at least, to  
assure against these ever being re-  
peated. Yet, thanks to Great Britain's  
foreign policy when Russia was in  
possession to furnish the world that as-  
surance, had attained that position at  
immense cost of Muscovite blood and  
treasure, practically all the fruits of the  
Russian victory, have rescued Bul-  
garia, who secured her independence,  
were handed back to Turkey, and the  
"unspeakable Turk" was given another  
lease on Southeast Europe.

Francis Joseph's plan, it is under-  
stood, is to compel declaration, and  
acceptance of the autonomy at Al-  
bania and Macedonia. He would raise  
both to the level of Serbia and Bul-  
garia, letting Albania at all events re-  
main territorially as she to-day  
stands; but possibly dividing Macedonia  
between the two already au-  
tonomous Balkan States, we have  
named, and keeping the newly lib-  
erated provinces under the tutelage and  
protection of the powers until pacifi-  
cation should have been made com-  
plete. It naturally suggests itself, that  
to Austria-Hungary would, owing to  
territorial juxta position, fall the chief  
responsibility and advantage of the  
work of pacification. What boots it?  
No doubt. That she is eminently qual-  
ified for the task she abundantly  
proved in the case of Bosnia and Her-  
zegovina, and it were better that she  
should annex Albania and Macedonia  
as she did her two erstwhile wards  
than that the present prophecy of  
slaughter should be fulfilled.

This, however, is a problem of the  
future. What we have to do with—  
what Europe has to do with concerning  
the problem of the immediate now,  
which is of intense and pressing inter-  
est. Consumption of the plan would  
guide from eventually establishing tran-  
quility and re-establishing Christian  
dominion among the Macedonians and  
Albanians, limit the Ottoman rule in  
Europe to Constantinople and a com-  
paratively insignificant surrounding  
area. It would mean the beginning of  
a quick ending of the last of the Turk  
on the European continent. Should  
Francis Joseph succeed to him will  
be given indeed the comfort of being  
able to exclaim when called to answer  
the final summons, "now lie thy sur-  
vival depart in peace" and of the  
knowledge that the benediction of  
Christianity will follow him into the  
beyond.

## OUR RURAL SKYSCRAPER.

One Hermann Struck, a German  
Academyman has pleased the New  
York Times by finding beauty in the  
metropolitan skyscrapers. A Berlin  
newspaper quotes this pastrer with a  
true sense of beauty as declaring that  
New York's "cloud-catching sky line"  
as he came up the harbor was reveal-  
ed to be a "fairly silhouette."  
The note he studied this unique form  
of American architecture, the more he  
was fascinated. He did not so home  
quarantining at what he found in Amer-  
ica, differing from what he knew at  
home. He realized that there is nothing  
very ugly about a tall building,  
providing it looks as if it were built  
for a certain kind of work and nec-  
essarily performed its function. The  
modern method of treating skyscrapers  
as single columns with a base and  
capital has really added something  
unique and charming to city vistas.

Certainly if any one will take the  
trouble to find the root in Capitol  
Square from which the new bank  
building can be seen reaching its deli-  
cate spire over the green of the trees,  
he will get a real thrill of sudden  
beauty. We doubt if anywhere else in  
the world this vision of a skyscraper  
springing as if from a forest is pos-  
sible. All the clutter and confusion  
of the street at the entrance of the  
bank is forgotten. The straight, grace-  
ful, fairy-like lines of the pure form  
are disclosed untarnished and unob-  
scured. It has its proper setting of blue  
and white cloud or sky, like the back-  
ground of a wisely planned picture. It  
is far and remote and spiritual—ver-  
itable "frozen music." Richmond boasts  
many glories, but none more beautiful  
than this last symbol of modern life  
rising in stately splendor above her  
ancient groves.

Mr. Daniel Frodman now "presents"  
a coroner's inquest of sensational in-  
terest.

The Link-Montague contest was of  
far wider interest than many sup-  
posed; it was a front-page item in a  
great number of newspapers in other  
States.

The people of Richmond do not stand  
at Armageddon. But they battle for  
a business-like Administrative Board.

## On the Spur of the Moment.

By Roy K. Moulton.

According to Uncle Abner.

A lot of fellows write illegibly sim-  
ply because they can't spell.  
When a fellow knows it all there is  
no use tryin' to tell him anything  
except something that ain't so and  
he'll probably swaller that, lock, stock  
and barrel.

Apparently a lot of good harvest  
hands were spoiled this season to  
make poor ball players.  
After that that is very badly in love  
never wears a celluloid collar or eats  
onions.

So long as every fellow thinks his  
religion is the best, what's the use  
in startin' anything in the way of  
an argument?

Who ever heard of a bride that  
wasn't "beautiful and accomplished?"  
I never see a president of a rail-  
road or a trust maket who has a  
reputation as a fine dancer.

Hank Tumms says he is gettin' so  
keptical lately that when anybody  
offers to give him anything he al-  
ways wonders what is the matter with  
it.

There is only one thing as uncertain  
in this world as a woman and that  
is some other woman.

Red Hanks smelled whiskey on  
Hod Peters' breath the other day and  
chided him for drinkin'. Hod says  
the comin' goes altogether too much  
on circumstantial evidence.

Elmer Jones says "Vanity, vanity,  
all is vanity." The milliner ain't  
looked at Elmer since T. Edbert  
Peavy got one of the new style soft  
hats with a little bow in the back.

These Must Make Annulus Jentious.  
"Your luncheon, Mrs. Jones, was the  
most charming I ever attended."  
"My wife lets me smoke anywhere  
I want to."

"How well you are looking, my  
dear. I was telling my husband just  
the other day that you seem to be  
growing younger every day. Few  
women do that."

"What a love of a gown, Myrtle.  
It looks as though it came from Paris  
and fits you like a glove."

"Never in my life, Hank did a bill  
collector call on me. None of that  
for mine."

Candidates for the Boobyball.  
"The young man who believes her  
when she says he is the only man  
she ever loved."  
The elderly party who dyes his  
mustache and hair and thinks he is  
looking anybody.

"The woman who thinks that she  
can make a man love and make say  
"I love you" is a fool."

"The girl who writes love letters  
to a married woman."

The person who thinks he can get  
ahead in his profession by croaking  
his elbow over the polished mahog-  
ny.

The young woman who must be  
urged to sing and then sings all  
night.

The harebrained saloot who ex-  
pects somehow or other to get some-  
thing in this world for nothing.

Should Read the Papers.  
One man in Hikeville doesn't  
know that we are having a Repub-  
lican administration. Listen to his  
lick in the weekly.  
"I can't dig my 'aters."  
The former is sayin'.  
"Cause sure as I try,  
It starts up to rain."

"My beans is a rotter."  
"Just a shame and a tin  
just look at that weather—  
it's rainin' as in."

"My corn, 'kosh all hemlock,  
is ruined. I'll bet;  
For how can I hunk it  
when it's rainin' yet?"

"I know who's to blame—  
Don't think I've got 'rats'.  
This weather was made  
by the darn Democrats."

## Voice of the People

The Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—It is a well known fact that  
most men who once resided to an idea  
will jump at conclusions when anything  
occurs favorable to their preconceived  
notions. For instance, take the recent  
election of Mr. Montague to the office  
of Governor of the Commonwealth.  
Judging from the expressions of  
these "superior" gentlemen there  
was a square stand up and knock down  
battle between the "machine" and  
"anti-machine" factions in the Third  
District. Nothing could be more erro-  
neous. Not a word was uttered in their  
published speeches by either candi-  
date attacking or defending the so-  
called "machine." In the Sixth Dis-  
trict the same thing occurred.

What then is the true solution of  
this singular and similar occurrence?  
In our judgment only this and nothing  
more. The voters in the Third  
District recognized in the brilliant  
and able Governor a man better  
calculated to represent them than  
"Honest John Lamb." In Montague  
they saw a man more in keeping with  
the spirit of the times. In Captain  
Lamb, with the conservatism of age  
upon him, they regarded him as a  
"back number" and political "back-  
number" and a discount now all  
over the United States. In the Sixth  
District, with conditions reversed, the  
same thing occurred. Mr. Montague  
never assailed the "machine" more  
heroically than Mr. Glass, and yet no cry

## Abe Martin

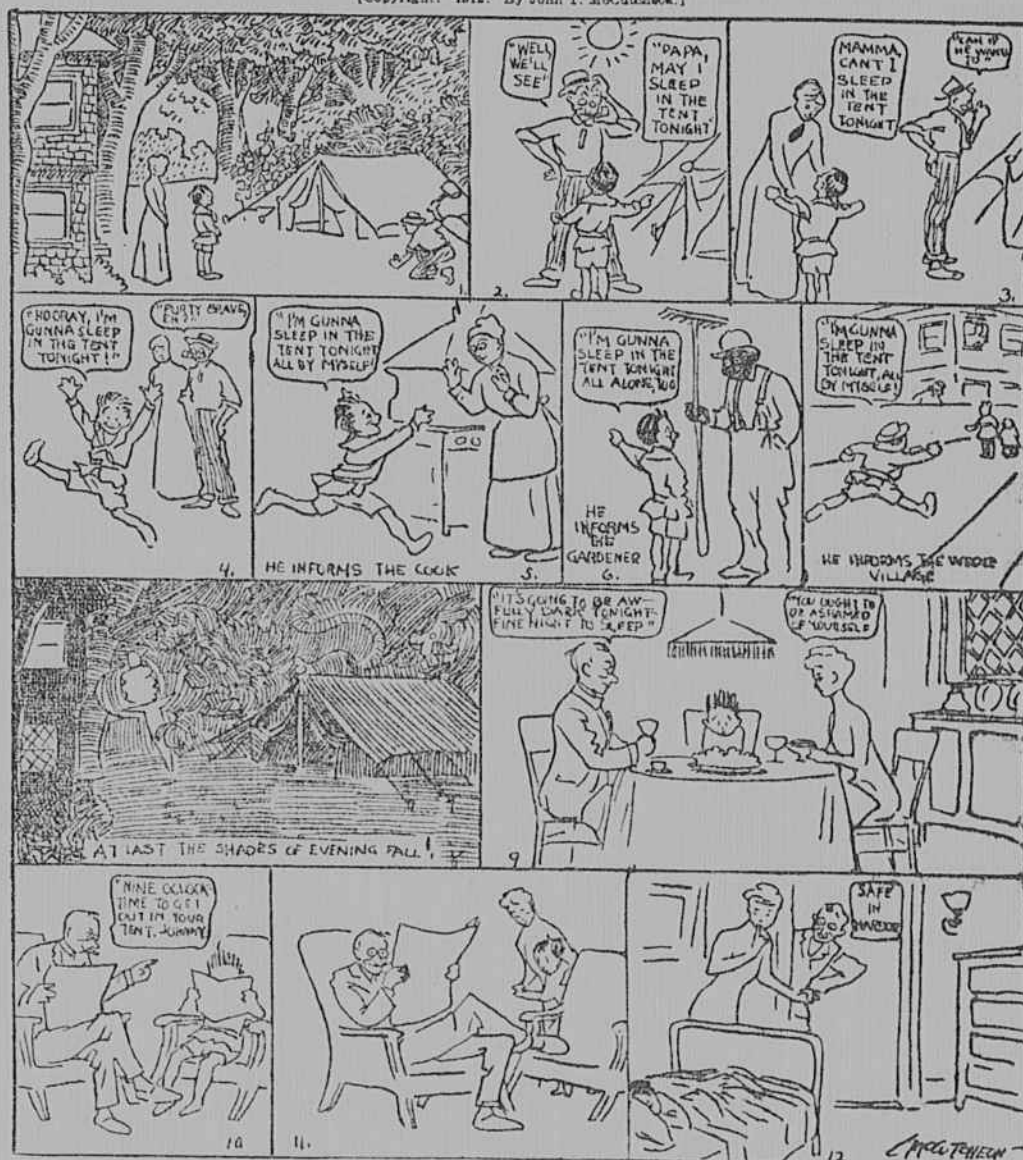


What's become of the fellow that used  
to wear a peach seed watch chain? It  
takes a thin child to hide behind it  
now these days.

## COURAGE THAT OOZED, AND OOZED, AND OOZED!

By John T. McCutcheon.

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Why "hark" Stinky became the people  
of the Sixth District knew that in  
Carter Glass they had the peer of any  
man in Congress, and would not turn  
him down. There was nothing against  
Major Halsey nor Sergeant Tillet,  
but there was everything for Mr.  
Glass.

That explains it all. Lastly, this  
writer has never in any way been iden-  
tified with the "machine" in our State,  
and yet we consider it poor politics to  
harp upon it or grill it at now as  
some are doing. On the contrary, let  
us make a long pull, a strong pull and  
a pull altogether for Woodrow and  
Tom.

DUVAL PORTER

Richmond Stings to Wilson.  
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir—Clipping from New York Even-  
ing Post of August 21, showing con-  
tributions to Wilson campaign fund  
from Columbia, S. C. Shows that Rich-  
mond has not far surpassed it, where-  
as she is lamentably.

L. H. BLAND

(New York Evening Post)  
Money is being contributed in con-  
siderable abundance for the campaign,  
although none of the checks is large.  
Responses are just beginning to come  
in from William C. McDowell's request  
that banks throughout the country act  
as forwarding centers for all the poli-  
tical parties. William E. Gonzales,  
editor of the Columbia (S. C.) State,  
wrote to say that he had already  
thought of that scheme, and had sent  
a circular to all the banks in his State  
asking them to make funds for the  
campaign. Mr. Gonzales' paper is also  
taking in contributions; and the peo-  
ple at the Fifth Avenue building  
smiled when they read his apologetic  
remark that he had "only collected  
\$3,450 up to the present," but hoped  
to do better as time went on.

## The Personal Property Tax.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir—That was mighty interesting  
reading in Friday's paper about the  
way the good folks of Richmond return  
their personal property for taxation.  
Your good natured gives at the colored  
folks and others for tax dodging will  
be the means of calling attention to  
our antiquated tax law (known as the  
"general property" tax law).

The whole subject of taxation is con-  
sidered a very obscure and dull theme  
for a newspaper article, but what can  
be of more vital importance to the  
people.

Do they know that our tax law is  
100 years old, and was proved by the  
"Long Parliament" in the reign of  
Charles II?  
Stop taxing industry!  
Don't tax a man on dishonesty!  
Don't tax capital!  
Exempt the products of labor.  
Don't sic the tax gatherer on a man  
for building a house or factory.  
But what shall we tax?

Don't tax anything that can be  
moved away, or hidden. Such taxes  
cost as much as they are worth. Listen  
to this new idea of the tax reformers—  
tax land values (including public utili-  
ties). It cannot be evaded, and the  
collection is automatic.

CHARLOTTEVILLE.

## Stop Playing Politics.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir—If the Democratic party is to  
be successful in the coming national  
election, their representatives had  
better change some of their tactics at  
Washington and show the people of  
the country that they are sincerely  
laboring for their welfare. "Playing  
politics" is a good game, and many  
clever statesmen, though criticized on  
every hand for the methods many of  
them adopt in the course of their of-  
ficial actions, they have, nevertheless  
made the best of many trying situa-  
tions, and accomplished a little some-  
thing of benefit to the people and have  
consequently retained the confidence  
of their constituents and have repeat-  
edly been returned to Congress in suc-  
cession. It is not the method of all  
of all that was said against them. But  
like everything else, there is a limit  
to this game. It can be overdone.

The eyes of the people are turned  
to Washington and the thinking voters  
are watching "developments" between  
the President and Congress trying to

detect some evidence of a disposition  
on the part of the one or the other to  
really accomplish something. Selfish-  
ness and jealousy seem to prevail, thus  
the deadlock remains unbroken and  
law-making at present is at a stand-  
still. If the Republican President  
should propose something which would  
white, and it were accomplished, he  
would naturally get the credit for it,  
and his stock would, therefore, soar  
in the voting markets. This, however,  
would be detrimental to the Democratic  
Congress. On the other hand, if the  
Democratic Congress should get some-  
thing they think good for the people  
they would naturally get the credit  
for it and this would please our Re-  
publican President. If they don't soon  
get together and earn their money the  
people will become sorely disgusted  
with the whole bunch.

It is also rumored in the newspapers  
that Congress would hold up many  
presidential nominations in the hope  
of a Democratic victory this fall, which  
would, therefore, make many well-pay-  
ing jobs fall to the selection of the in-  
coming President. This, in my mind,  
shows very poor judgment, and if pre-  
sident Taft appoints good men to office  
they should be ratified at once.

This would show the proper spirit  
of true statesmanship, and official busi-  
ness would not be hampered by that  
uncertainty and uncertainty which  
always causes a certain amount of un-  
rest. If the Democrats should be suc-  
cessful, Mr. Wilson will probably be  
faced to face with the same condition  
again, and if the Democrats in the  
House show some wisdom and judge-  
ment now in respect to appointments,  
they will be in position to demand a  
square deal later. Governor Wilson  
is a good man and it will be a pitiful  
spectacle to the American people  
should he be defeated because of the  
narrow statesmanship of our Demo-  
cratic friends in the House of Repre-  
sentatives.

ARTHUR LEWIS GILL,  
Staunton, Va., August 21.

## Mr. Richards's Income.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir—You state in your issue to-day  
that I pay to the State in taxes only  
\$173. This amount being upon a return  
valued at \$20 and furnished to value at  
\$20. The above statement as far as it  
goes is correct, because I am residing  
and owning the furniture in my room,  
and do not own any other personal prop-  
erty except the watch. But your fail-  
ure to go further and state that I  
pay to my property collector of real es-  
tate and give the amount that I pay  
to the State on this property, is a  
great insult to me, and is calcu-  
lated to injure me in the eyes of the  
public. Your statement is certainly  
misleading to say the least of it. I  
pay tax receipts which show that I  
paid the state last year \$113.42 upon  
real estate, and tax receipts showing  
I paid the city \$449, making a total of  
\$562.42 of taxes paid to me.

C. E. RICHARDS.

## Ansaphigh-Stimms.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
Lynchburg, Va., August 22.—At the  
home of Mrs. Edgar Morris on Wed-  
nesday night, Mrs. Loretta Nellie  
Stimms, of this city, was married to  
James S. Ansaphigh, of St. Mary's, O.  
The ceremony was performed by Rev.  
J. Mack Franklin, of the West Lynch-  
burg Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs.  
Ansaphigh have gone to Ohio, where  
he is engaged in farming.

## HELD FOR SUPERIOR COURT.

Preliminary Trial of Cornelius Lucas  
for Murder.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
Fayetteville, N. C., August 22.—Cor-  
nelius N. Lucas, today was given a  
preliminary trial before Magistrate  
C. P. Overby on the charge of the  
murder of W. C. Jones, at Liden, on  
July 13, and was sent up to the Su-  
perior Court.

His brother, Alex Lucas, was tried as  
an accessory and also bound over. He  
was not yet given bond, and is in jail.  
The killing of Jones occurred at an  
ice cream festival. Cornelius Lucas  
fired and wounds were offered for his  
capture by Cumberland County and by  
Governor Kitchen. He was taken by  
the police of Charleston. Lucas was  
represented by four lawyers.

## QUERIES & ANSWERS

Various.

Please answer for me the following

1. What is the population of Rich-  
mond?
2. Where is Brown University?
3. Where is Pennsylvania Univer-  
sity?
4. Properly, one who goes to a play  
on a pass. It seems that the early  
use of the term was theatrical, and  
that in counting heads to estimate the  
value of a "house," these pass-holders  
were, of course, omitted. "Dead" in  
the sense of "ineffective," "not count-  
ing for what its name would imply,"  
etc., is very common in English. We  
have "dead eye," the block with holes  
(like eyes), "dead freight," "dead  
heat," "dead letter," etc., etc.
- (2) 127,628.
- (3) Philadelphia, R. I.
- (4) Philadelphia, Pa.

## Virginia State Library.

Can you inform me how the State  
Library in Virginia compares with  
that of other States? VISITOR.  
It is hard to say just what you mean.  
In the number and value of the books  
and value of the books and in the judg-  
ment and propriety with which the  
Virginia Library is conducted it com-  
pares favorably with any in the  
country. If the critic will give the proper  
weight to circumstances. There are  
states far younger than Virginia which  
have more extensive libraries. The Vir-  
ginia State Library might be easily  
lost in them, but all these have con-  
trol of funds far greater than any  
ever at the disposal